



GREEK ROYAL FAMILY.

Its Members Are, Without Exception, Good-Looking and Live Together in Perfect Harmony.

Considering the relationship between the Greek royal family and the reigning houses of Europe it is curious that so little is known of them. They do not occupy public attention as do other royal families. King George is the favorite brother of the prince of Wales and is one of the handsomest reigning sovereigns on the continent.

Like the princess of Wales, he has the rare combination of fair hair and deep blue eyes, and at the time of his marriage to Grand Duchess Olga of Russia they were said to be not only the handsomest royal couple, but the finest-looking man and woman in Greece, that land of handsome folk. Few princes have had more romantic lives than King George. He was the second son of his parents, the king and queen of Denmark, and when offered the Greek throne was but a boy of 17. He began to reign a couple of months before he was 18, and four years later married, his bride being just 16.

The king and queen became the parents of seven children—five sons and two daughters; and the one shadow over their ideal married life has been the loss of the elder princess, the namesake and god-daughter of the princess of Wales, who died within three years of her marriage to one of the Russian grand dukes. Of the five princes, the future king of Greece—who enjoys the splendid title of duke of Sparta—was married shortly after the death of the late Emperor Frederick to Princess Sophie of Russia, one of Queen Victoria's most charming and accomplished granddaughters, who showed, during the Turkish-Greek war, not a little of her mother's remarkable intellectual power, for she organized all the arrangements made for the nursing of English nurses whom she early asked



THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

to come to her assistance. The duke and duchess of Sparta, who inhabit a beautiful country palace near Athens, have three children—two little sons and a daughter. In connection with this fact, it is curious to note that, according to an old Greek prophecy, when a George is born to royal parents rejoicing in the names of Constantine and Sophie, he will become the conqueror of the Turks and set up once more the Greek orthodox religion in Constantinople.

Of late Prince George, the king and queen's second son, has played a certain part on the European stage, for to him has been confided the pacification of Crete. He is a splendid-looking man, just 31 years of age, and full of energy and vitality. He is the intimate friend—as well, of course, as a first cousin—of the emperor of Russia, and he accompanied the latter during his tour in the east; indeed, it was Prince George who saved the future czar from being assassinated by a Japanese fanatic. He is possessed of enormous strength, and successfully warded off the blow intended for the czarowitz.

THE SWEETEST MUSIC.

It is a Soft Voice; and is to the Heart What Light and Beauty Are to the Eye.

Kind hearts are more plentiful than persistently kind and gentle voices, and yet love loses much of its power when the voice is sharp and hard.

Try, therefore, most earnestly to acquire the right tone in speaking, and guard yourself carefully from falling into careless and bad habits of voice.

Often a sharp voice shows far more ill-will than the heart feels, but people do not know that the speaker's "bark" is worse than her bite, and they believe her to be ill-tempered and disagreeable.

It is so easy to pick up a sharp and snappish manner of speaking. Very often it is acquired in mirth, and in the give and take of words in which boys and girls delight. There is no malice in their sallies, and a great deal of fun, but meanwhile the voice is often acquiring a sharp and shrewish tone which sticks through life, making it stir up strife and ill-will among its listeners.

So watch the tone in which you speak, and take care that it is gentle and sweet. A kind voice is like music in the home, and is to the heart what light and beauty are to the eye.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The Best Furniture Whip.

Narrow strips of ticking tied to a piece of broomhandle is the best whip to beat upholstered furniture, in the opinion of the New York Evening Post's household expert.

THE PLAITED SKIRT.

Dame Fashion Decees That It Should Be Laid in Tiny Folds Across the Back.

Even with the triple-fold center plait predominant, the fate of the plaited skirt hangs in the balance, for there are those who declare that the design does not sufficiently break the plainness originated by the habit back, and is therefore found wanting.

Dame Fashion in an arbitrary moment presents an irreproachable method of arranging the fullness at the back of the skirt and one which bids fair to enjoy a large share of popular favor during the summer season.

It requires no more material to make the new skirt than is used when adopt-



NEW PLAITED ARRANGEMENT.

ing the triple-fold center plait. The fullness of the latter is simply dispersed across the back of the skirt in smaller box plaits which can range in width from one-half to three inches, as the material will allow.

A summer skirt of khaki cloth made to wear with separate waists has the fullness at the back laid in seven tiny plaits not more than an inch wide.

The front and sides are close fitting and the skirt touches the floor all around with an increased train effect at the back. An economic advantage of these skirts is that they are all built upon imitation silk linings, and, with care, will wear the whole season without evidencing any need of replenishment.—Helen Gray Page, in Chicago News.

NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

It is the Stretching of Shoes and is Not of Flowery Ease for Those Who Try It.

When the woman said she wanted a pair of shoes the hollow-eyed clerk did not ask: "What size, madam?" but said, instead: "New or second-hand?" The woman hesitated, not quite grasping the significance of the question. "Why, new, of course," she said, at length.

"The reason I asked," said the clerk, "was that we have several pairs of shoes of different sizes that have been worn a little, just enough to stretch them, and I didn't know but that you would like a pair that your feet would slip right into, and that you'd never have any trouble with."

The woman's interest had plainly got started by that time. "Have you any such?" she asked.

"A few pairs, as I have just said," replied the clerk. "They have been worn long enough by professional shoe stretchers to take the stiffness and newness away. We are thinking of making these stretched shoes a permanent and prominent feature of our stock. Why, do you know," he continued, with increased earnestness, "if I had a foot that I could expand or contract at will, according to circumstances, I could make a pile of money by just trying on shoes. Anybody who has ever endured the torment incident to stretching a new pair of shoes would be willing to pay 50 per cent. more a pair in order to be relieved of the discomfort of getting them set to the foot. The custom of offering stretched shoes to patrons has already been introduced into several stores in town, and it certainly ought to become very popular. Judging by present indications, it will not be long until every shoe store of any pretensions will employ people with feet of the standard sizes to wear new shoes for a day or so to break them in. It will certainly be a good investment, for patrons will buy shoes oftener when the horror of setting them has been removed, and thus more money will accrue to the dealer. Shoe stretching is a calling that will not permit its followers to tread on flowery paths of ease, but the possibility of buying shoes that are comfortable from the start opens up a view of elysium for the wearer."—N. Y. Sun.

Dinner and Luncheon Soups.

Clear soups should be served at dinners and thick soups at luncheons. Cream of chestnut was one of the novelties that demonstrated its popularity last season as a winter soup. Peel about 60 chestnuts and blanch until the skin will rub off between the thumb and forefingers. Then cook gently in a rich, well-flavored stock until soft enough to rub through a sieve. Dilute to the proper consistency with the stock in which they were cooked and serve very hot with croutons.

How to Clean Glass Globes.

When the globes belonging to chandeliers have become very dirty with smoke, they should be soaked in warm soda water. Then add a few drops of ammonia, and wash the globes well with a soaped flannel, rinse in clean water and dry with a soft linen cloth.

How to Preserve Vegetables.

Keep them on damp stones covered with a damp cloth. Beetroot, parsnips, carrots and potatoes are best kept in sand during the winter. Onions should be tied in bunches and hung up.

Public Office in Boston.

The writer of a letter to the mayor of Boston, offering \$1,000 for a good position, was found to be an honest-looking old man, who said he thought all officials got their places that way.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Items of Interest from the Capital City on Current Events of Political Import.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION BLUNDERS

The Rule of Gen. Otis in the Philippines a Rank Failure—Corruption Unearthed by New Civil Commission—Congress to Be Whitewashed—Democrats United.

[Special Correspondence.]

Gen. Otis is back from the Philippines and is having himself interviewed to the effect that he has crushed the insurrection in the islands and left everything on a peace footing.

His ignorance of the situation may be pardoned from the fact that he conducted his campaign from the depths of his armchair in the palace at Manila. His mind appears to be not altogether easy as to the quality of the peace that he left behind, because he admitted, reluctantly, that we could not spare any of our 70,000 from the islands in case of trouble with China, because "an army of suppression" would be needed in the Philippines for several years to come.

Gen. Otis was received at the white house with great cordiality, and he ought to be, for he has not been the faithful servant of the administration all these months? Has he not done what President McKinley has ordered? Has he not suppressed any news that the administration thought disquieting? Has he not censored the reports so that it was impossible to discover how many lives were being sacrificed and how much money was being spent in this attempt to crush a people who only desire an opportunity to govern themselves in their own way?

Indeed, Gen. Otis has been a loyal servant of a blundering administration, and the abuse which has sometimes been heaped upon Otis should in justice have been meted out to his master in the white house who directed the Philippine war. Now that Gen. Otis is back, his optimistic statements will be used by the republicans as campaign material. That they are not true will not matter to the republican leaders. On their side the campaign is to be prosecuted with promises for the future and evasion and misrepresentation, in order to conceal anything which might damage McKinley's chances of reelection.

Otis a Rank Failure.

In sharp contrast to Gen. Otis' self-sufficient claim of having put down the rebellion in the Philippines comes the wall from the new civil commission which recently landed in the islands. Judge Taft and his colleagues on the commission are assured by high army officers that the present force in the islands is utterly inadequate to suppress the insurrection; that even in the southern portion of Luzon the insurgents are in entire control.

Gen. Otis' municipal governments have been a rank failure. They have simply been used by the Filipinos as recruiting stations for the insurgents. The commission has been in Luzon a week and up to this time not a single Filipino has approached them with an offer of surrender or submission on any terms.

The commission is simply amazed at the conditions of bribery, corruption and general rascality which prevail wherever the Americans have left their trail. The Cuban frauds are nothing to the corruption which has been going on in the Philippines.

The Filipinos have had so bitter an experience with imperialism that they propose to hold out at least until after the fall elections. If McKinley is re-elected, they know they may expect a condition of servitude worse than Spain ever dared to impose, and they will keep up their guerrilla warfare indefinitely. If Bryan is elected they have some hope of being allowed to govern themselves and receiving the protection which should be given them by a country which professes respect for the principles of liberty and independence on which its own institutions are founded.

The new civil commission is giving the people a glimpse of the facts. Otis misrepresents everything, from the condition of the Filipinos to the cost of our war of extermination.

General Corruption.

The more the Cuban affair is probed the more clear it becomes that the postal frauds are only a small part of the general corruption which has become rampant under military control of the island.

The administration is looking surprised and grieved and ordering prompt investigation and retraction in the postal department, hoping by that ruse to keep the country in ignorance of the frauds in other directions.

If there could be a searching investigation into the amount of money disbursed by the military authorities, under the pretext of administering Havana and improving the sanitary condition, the result would shock the average voter. While the administration and its henchmen pretend to know nothing of the irregularities in various directions in Cuba yet information comes from those on the ground indicating that the postal frauds are a mere bagatelle compared to what has been looted in other directions.

President McKinley's oft-repeated aphorism about being the instrument of Providence is paraphrased by certain officials in Cuba to read: "Providence is in it, we're in it and there's money in it." Cuba for the past year has been regarded as a promising place for administration favorites who desired to reap an abundant harvest.

In the face of all this the republican platform will congratulate President McKinley upon his able and wise administration and point out to the Cubans how lucky they are to be released from Spanish oppression.

Will Whitewash Congress.

With congress out of the way the republicans are busily preparing for their national convention and for the platform which shall carefully gloss over the shortcomings of the recent congress.

It will deal largely in promises. A number of measures like the anti-trust bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the eight-hour bill were purposely put through the house and held up in the senate so that they would serve as hooks on which to hang promises.

For instance the people will be promised that trusts will be restrained if the republican party is returned to power.

At the same time the trusts will be assessed because Mark Hanna has considerably looked after them and prevented any legislation which might embarrass them. Twenty such examples of "striker" legislation might be cited. It is expected, however, by the republican leaders that the voters will be completely fooled by this clever ruse.

Democrats United.

The democratic convention at Kansas City, on the other hand, will voice the protest of the people against the republican lawlessness, extravagance and recklessness. Democrats all over the country stand united for a campaign of principle. They are attracted to the party every voter who wants a constitutional government as opposed to imperialism and militarism. They are attracted to those who want an honest and impartial administration of the laws, as contrasted with the flagrant abuses and violations of law which have characterized this administration.

ADOLPH PATTERSON.

THE CUBAN POSTAL STEAL.

Hanna Morally the Principal Culprit Under the Power at Washington.

The scandals in connection with the establishment of a postal system in Cuba are not surprising, when considered in the light of the character of the men who caused them, their antecedents and the temptation to which they were exposed. It is plain they were sent to Cuba as a reward for their political services to the administration, and that they understood they were to make what they could out of their positions. They took their unwritten instructions too literally; and instead of filling their pockets discreetly and quietly, they inaugurated a species of orgy, grabbed everything in sight, and consequently, when the exposure came the administration was shocked, and perhaps the chances of the McKinley reelection jeopardized.

Mr. Hanna is no doubt morally the principal culprit. Years ago—in fact, from the time of the establishment of the political firm or syndicate of Hanna & McKinley—Mr. Perry Heath, assistant postmaster general, has been in Mr. Hanna's employ. He has been an editor and correspondent of newspapers in his interest, and when Mr. McKinley was nominated for president four years ago had charge of his campaign in Indiana, and, acting under Hanna's instructions, carried the state for him. When the president formed his cabinet Mr. Gary was made postmaster general and Heath his first assistant. It did not take very long for the assistant, backed by Hanna and the president, to force his chief to resign. Mr. Charles Emory Smith succeeded Mr. Gary, with the understanding that Heath was not to be interfered with.

Acting under Heath, as Heath acted under Hanna, in the scheme of plunder politics, were Neely and Rathbone, and through Heath's influence they were given important positions in the post office department. The establishment of a postal system in Cuba, a temporary dependency of the government, and among a people who did not understand the English language or American business methods, was the opportunity for which these friends of the administration and servitors of Hanna and the president had waited and hoped. Neely was appointed treasurer and general manager of the postal system on the part of the government, and he and his confederates wasted no time in getting to work.

If they had not been detected by the military authorities and checked in their operations before they got fairly started there is no telling how much they would have stolen. As it is, they got away with hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The United States occupies a peculiar position in relation to Cuba. In the face of the world, it became the guardian of the untaught and inexperienced people of the island. It exercised supreme authority over them. It undertook to instruct them in the methods of government by the people and for the people—to start them in the way of managing their public affairs peacefully, honestly and in accordance with law. The administration and the men by whom it is surrounded and controlled have so quitted themselves of these national obligations by unloading a gang of thieves upon them, and not only robbing them and making them suspicious of a republican form of government, but at the same time fixing a stigma and burning disgrace upon their own government.—Kansas City Independent.

Western labor has condemned McKinley for the part he had in the Coeur d'Alene affair. Now it remains to be seen if the western laborers will vote at the polls as they vote in their conventions. If they do it will be a sad day for McKinley.—Butte (Mont.) Miner.

A BIG DIFFERENCE.

How the Farmer Has Fared Since the Beginning of the McKinley Administration.

A republican organ declares that the price of farm machinery, etc., is the same as in 1896. Let us see about this. The fact is that the manufacturers have raised the price to the jobber, the jobber has raised the price to the retailer, and the retailer has raised the price to the consumer. This increase in price is due to the increased price of raw material, which is mostly iron and protected by the infamous tariff which permits the iron producers to rob the American people at their own sweet will. Retail prices vary according to the willingness of retailers to make little profits or their desire to make large profits. For that reason it is impossible to quote retail prices on farm machinery, but it is easy to get the wholesale prices. In 1896 a three-inch box brake Weber wagon, standard goods the world over, was sold to the retailer at \$48. To-day that same wagon costs the retailer \$56, an increase of 16 2-3 per cent. to the retailer. Investigation will disclose the fact that because of lower discounts and shorter time this percentage is increased to the consumer. The same fact will hold good in further quotations of farm machinery. In 1896 a Kingman Silver buggy, standard goods the world over, cost the jobber \$52. To-day he pays \$55, which increase is put upon the retailer and by the retailer put upon the consumer. In 1896 a Stamboul cultivator, a standard piece of machinery, cost the jobber \$12. To-day it costs him \$14.50, an increase of over 20 per cent. Will these republican organs ask us to believe that the retailer absorbs this increase and continues to sell the Stamboul cultivator at the same price he sold it for in 1896? In 1896 a disc harrow cost the jobber \$23. The same harrow costs the jobber to-day an increase of over 15 per cent. Of course the jobber must add this to the price he charges the retailer, and the retailer must add it to the prices charged the farmer.

The cost of the iron in a common buggy—the raw iron—is \$2.65 more than it was in 1896. The farmer pays from 15 to 150 per cent. more for everything he buys now than he paid in 1896, for clothing, groceries, farm machinery, farm supplies, for all the little luxuries of life and for all the great necessities of life. No republican organ dare print in parallel columns the price of all commodities in 1896 and in 1900. To do so would be to prove that the farmer is getting the worst of it on all sides—that while he is better off to-day than in 1896 he has not profited in proportion with the protected trust barons.

Interest charges are lower now than in 1896, but is the farmer better able to pay the lower interest when the price of what he sells has increased 13 per cent. and the price of what he buys increased from 15 to 150 per cent. the average increase being 82 1/2 per cent. With the increase woefully on the side of the trusts and against the farmer is he better able to pay the decreased interest now than he was the larger interest in 1896?

The whole question resolves itself thusly: Is it justice to the farmer when the price of his products increases 13 per cent. and the prices of all he must buy increases 85 per cent.? Would the farmer be better off if the price of what he has to buy were only increased the same per cent. as the products he has to sell? If the farmer is better off by reason of an increase of 13 per cent. in the price of his products, would he not be about six times better off if he received the same increase as the tariff barons receive through favored legislation and political chicanery? And is not the farmer as much entitled to 85 per cent. increase as the tariff baron?

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Up to date McKinley's imperialism in the Philippines has cost the people of the United States \$150,000,000 and 6,000 lives of brave American soldiers.—Chicago Democrat.

—It enrages republicans to realize at this critical moment how much imperialism has had to do with strengthening the American alignment under the democratic standard.—St. Louis Republic.

—The republican party will not repeal the special stamp taxes which are so odious and the source of so much inconvenience simply because it desires to collect as much money as possible between now and the end of the presidential campaign in order that it may boast of the enormous surplus that has been acquired during McKinley's administration.—Atlanta Journal.

—There is one practical way of getting at the trusts which the republicans show no disposition to adopt, although they could have enacted remedial legislation at any time during Mr. McKinley's administration. All that is necessary to hit many of the monopolies in a vital spot is the removal of tariff protection from all trusts which have a monopoly of their products.—Baltimore Sun.

—As republican prosperity orations continue to be punctuated by the dull, sickening thud of the stock market falling into the basement it is possible that Mr. McKinley may deem it advisable to order his earnest followers to stop talking prosperity and devote themselves to the discussion of the weather or some other similarly innocuous topic. A prosperity which doesn't prosper the Wall street gambler is a failure from a republican point of view.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

USED HAMMER AND AWL.

Desperate Fight Between a Blacksmith and a Carriage Manufacturer at Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., June 22.—With a hammer and awl for weapons, Pat Devereux, a blacksmith, and S. V. Frye, a carriage manufacturer, fought a fierce duel in the latter's shop. Frye is alleged to have told Devereux that he was a "bluffer."

Later Devereux appeared at Frye's place and pulled Frye's whiskers. Frye, who is 57, punctured the side of his antagonist with an awl until the latter had almost killed him with a hammer. Frye's face was battered into an unrecognizable mass. Men separated the fighters. Devereux was arrested.

Aspirants for a Post Office.

London, Ky., June 22.—A contest is being waged between A. R. Dyche, editor, and Mrs. J. M. Young for postmaster. Congressman Boring is said to have promised the position to Dyche, but later Mrs. Young, the present incumbent, and also the congressman's daughter, asked to be re-appointed. Each of the aspirants is securing the county for signers to petitions. Dyche is a republican, while Mrs. Young's husband is a democrat. Congressman Boring is a republican.

Caring for His Ex-Child-Wife.

Versailles, Ky., June 22.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Whitehall, purchased from J. H. Yarnell, of Pinkard, this county, and deeded to his former child-wife, now Mrs. Wiley Brock, a house and three and a half acres of land adjoining Mrs. Brock's present home. This is the third purchase of land that Gen. Clay has made for her since her marriage to Riley Brock, and he looks after her comfort and welfare as a father would.

Farmer Met a Horrible Death.

Lexington, Ky., June 22.—C. H. Bryant, a wealthy farmer residing near this city, met a horrible death. He was driving a self-binding machine, cutting wheat, when the horses became frightened and threw him off. The blade cut off both legs, and he bled to death in five minutes.

Injuries Were Fatal.

Lebanon, Ky., June 22.—Wash C. Cabell, of Broadhead, Ky., a bridge carpenter, who was injured in the wreck Tuesday at Calvary, died of his injuries at Elizabeth hospital. The trestle at the scene of the accident was completed sufficiently to allow the first train to cross.

Louisville May Have a Club.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—Ike P. Whiteside, baseball promoter, who has just returned from Chicago, says Ban Johnson assured him that Louisville will positively be in the American league next season and that he was satisfied that Louisville, with its Sunday games, would pay.

Brakeman Killed.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—Hite H. Bedford, a brakeman on the L. & N. with freight train No. 38, bound for Cincinnati, was killed at Lagrange, Bedford, after side-tracking a car, failed to reverse the switch, and the engine backed into another track and caught him.

Incendiarism Suspected.

Columbia, Ky., June 22.—The general dry goods store of Welby Allen, near Eunice, burned. There had been no fire about the stove for two months, and it is supposed that the store was set on fire. Loss, about \$4,000; no insurance.

New Kentucky Postmasters.

Washington, June 22.—Kentucky postmasters were appointed as follows: McCausey, Menifee county, Samuel Tabor, vice S. G. Spradling, resigned; Rothwell, Menifee county, William R. Tabor, vice S. Tabor, resigned.

Old Minister Dead.

Richmond, Ky., June 22.—Rev. Wm. Crow, one of the oldest and best known Presbyterian ministers in Central Kentucky, died here, aged 70. He graduated at Center college, Danville, being a member of the famous class of '57.

Settled an Old Grudge.

Columbia, Ky., June 22.—In a row at Sparksville, a few miles south of here, Joe Aikens shot Charles Kingley in the thigh with a shotgun, seriously injuring him. An old grudge is said to have been the cause of the trouble.

Stole a Yoke of Oxen.

Ola, Ky., June 22.—In Knott circuit court, at Hindman, Louis Polley, aged 24, was sentenced to two years in the Kentucky penitentiary for stealing a yoke of oxen. Polley has already served three short sentences.

Collision of Freight Trains.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—Freight No. 14 ran into freight No. 22 on the L. & N. road at Nolin, derailing the train. Fireman Wm. Vedan's leg was broken, and Brakeman Smith was seriously injured.

New State Guards Formed.

London, Ky., June 22.—A new company of state guards has been organized. A mustering-in officer is expected this week. R. M. Jackson, cashier of the First National bank, London, is captain.

Russell's Wheat Crop.

Jamestown, Ky., June 22.—Farmers of Russell county have just finished harvesting their wheat. The crop throughout the county is unusually good.

Old Court Clerk Dead.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—John S. Cain died, aged 73. He was city auditor one term and clerk of the circuit court 24 years.